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Security Council

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Letter dated 27 November 2001 from the Permanent Representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit to you the attached statement by the Russian Federation on behalf of the Troika of Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol, delivered at the meeting of the Security Council held on 15 November 2001 (see annex).

We would be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Francisco **Seixas da Costa**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sergey V. **Lavrov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) John D. **Negroponte**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the United States
to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 27 November 2001 from the Permanent Representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, A. E. Granovsky, on behalf of the Troika of Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol, delivered at the Security Council meeting on the situation in Angola held on 15 November 2001

Today I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Troika of Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol: Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

We are delighted to welcome Foreign Minister Miranda back to the Security Council and — through the presidential statement that we will soon adopt — reassure him of our collective commitment to peace in Angola based on the Lusaka Protocol and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

We are pleased also to be joined today by Under-Secretary-General Ibrahim Gambari and look forward to his upcoming visit to Angola later this month. As always, Professor Gambari travels with our full support, and we hope that the Government of Angola will continue its engagement with him.

Since it has been only six weeks since we met in private session with Interior Minister Dos Santos, we do not wish to repeat all the elements of our last Troika statement. Our views on sanctions were clearly expressed at that session, and remain unchanged. In this meeting, we want to focus on some other areas:

We have always believed that there is no military solution to the Angolan conflict and that — absent such a military solution — the only way to peace lies through a dialogue. The search for peace has been continuing for much of the last decade. This process resulted in signing the Bicesse Accords and the Lusaka Protocol, which, in our view, continue to represent the only viable bases for a long-term peace in Angola.

Though the military wing of UNITA continues to make war, we believe that the political life of the country must continue. Ordinary Angolans will always be able to talk to each other across the political divisions within their country, and such discussions reflect the belief that their country's suffering can only be resolved through dialogue.

One of the new voices in Angola calling for dialogue in pursuit of peace is that of the growing civil society movement within Government-controlled areas of the country. The appearance of a vigorous civil society movement including the churches is a positive trend in Angola's development, something that we believe should continue to be encouraged by the Government as part of its commitment to Angola's political evolution.

Unfortunately, the development of a civil society movement remains limited to the Government-controlled areas of Angola. In areas of the country under UNITA control, there has never been a civil society other than UNITA. There is no freedom of expression, there is no freedom of association, and there is no freedom of

movement. The military faction of UNITA represents one of the last holdouts of totalitarianism in Africa.

We hear the calls from our Angolan friends for dialogue, and we support them in this.

However, just as we believe that many things may be subject to debate and compromise, we believe that some things are not.

For there to be a dialogue conducive to durable peace, it must be rooted in the common and non-negotiable principles of the Lusaka Protocol and focused on their implementation. In the case of Angola, the Troika believes that these principles can be distilled to seven words: *One country, one elected government, one army*.

In other words, the fundamental pillars of the Lusaka Protocol must remain intact:

- The state administration must be extended to all areas of the country;
- UNITA military personnel must disarm and be permanently demobilized;
- The option must remain open for UNITA to enter into the political life of the country as a political party pursuing the aspirations of its membership through free and fair political activity.

The reason we continue to support the Lusaka Protocol is our belief that these are the principles on which a just and lasting peace will rest.

We are often asked when will the dialogue start. Our response should remain "when UNITA renews its commitment to the fundamental principles that its leadership accepted in the Bicesse Accords and the Lusaka Protocol". When that is done, the road ahead will be illuminated.

In the meantime, the political life of the country must progress. No faction and no individual can ever be given veto rights over the future of Angola.

Above all else remains the principle that defines our policy and dictates our actions: *The only path to political power in Angola lies in the democratic process*.

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Letter dated 19 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, and its annex enclosing the Declaration issued by the meeting of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States on Central Africa, held in New York on 15 November 2001 during the current session of the General Assembly, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by virtue of the Sudan's chairmanship of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih Mohamed Ahmed **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 19 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am pleased to transmit to you the Declaration issued by the meeting of States members of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, held in New York on 15 November 2001 during the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider developments in the situation in the Central African Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have the Declaration issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mustafa Osman **Ismail**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Declaration issued by the meeting of States members of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States during the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York on 15 November 2001

1. The States members of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States held a meeting in the evening of 15 November 2001 under the chairmanship of Mr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, during the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. The meeting heard a report on steps taken with regard to cooperation between the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States and the United Nations and commended the efforts made by the Sudan, with the support of member States, for the accordance to the Community of observer status in the General Assembly of the United Nations. It stressed that the observer status called for the strengthening of coordination among member States within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies on all issues concerning it. In this context, the meeting approved the idea of establishing an appropriate mechanism or an office to represent the Secretariat of the Community at the United Nations and requested the Secretariat of the Community to prepare a study on the matter and to submit it to the next meeting of the Executive Council.

3. After reviewing developments in the situation in the Central African Republic and hearing a report by Mr. Youssouf Ouédraogo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Chairman of the Executive Council, on the recent visit to the Central African Republic and some neighbouring States by the Community delegation composed of Burkina Faso, Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan, the meeting decided as follows:

Firstly, to express profound concern about the deteriorating security conditions in the Central African Republic; to emphasize solidarity with the legitimate elected Government, under the leadership of President Ange-Félix Patassé; and to support the efforts that Government is making to maintain peace and stability and achieve concord and national unity in the country;

Secondly, to commend the efforts being made by the international leader Colonel Muammar Qaddafi to promote stability in Central Africa, within the framework of the mandate assigned to him by the Community summit as coordinator for peace and security for the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States;

Thirdly, to emphasize that the visit of the quadripartite delegation of the Community to Bangui and the intensified contacts undertaken by it with the Government and the other parties exemplifies the concern of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States regarding the issue of security and stability in member States and in the region as a whole;

Fourthly, to emphasize that collective responsibility among the States members of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States imposes on them the obligation to redouble their efforts and to furnish support of every kind to the Central African Republic with a view to the consolidation of stability;

Fifthly, to commend the unremitting efforts being made by the Organization of African Unity to assist the Government of the Central African Republic in arriving at a lasting solution to the crisis, rebuilding its economy and achieving well-being for its inhabitants;

Sixthly, to commend also the peaceful efforts being undertaken by the Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Central Africa and to urge the international Organization to continue its endeavours to achieve the restoration of stability to the country, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

Seventhly, to call upon the United Nations, its specialized agencies, international financing institutions and donors to provide immediate economic assistance to the Central African Republic in order to enable it to cope with the deteriorating economic circumstances that contribute to the threat to stability, security and social peace in that fraternal country.

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 27 November 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

During this past week, Israeli occupying forces intensified their bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. Israeli occupying forces committed additional war crimes and other atrocities with the obvious intent of blocking attempts to end the current situation and to resume the peace process.

On Thursday, 22 November 2001, an explosive device planted by Israeli occupying forces in an area used by pedestrians near the city of Khan Younis exploded, killing five Palestinian children. The children, all from the same family, whose ages ranged from 6 to 13, died instantly as the explosive tore their bodies to pieces. The next day, during the funeral of those children, Israeli occupying forces shot and killed another 15-year-old Palestinian child.

On Friday, 23 November 2001, Israeli occupying forces committed yet another extrajudicial execution. Israeli helicopter gunships fired several missiles at a car near the city of Nablus, instantly killing Mahmoud Abu Hanoud and two brothers, Ayman Hashayka and Mamoun Hashayka.

Furthermore, on Sunday, 25 November 2001, Israeli occupying forces shot live ammunition at a group of youth demonstrating in the city of Bethlehem, killing a 12-year-old child. On the same day, in Gaza, Israeli helicopter gunships fired several missiles at buildings belonging to the Palestinian police in northern and southern Gaza. Moreover, Israeli occupying forces demolished two homes belonging to Palestinian civilians near the town of Deir Al-Balah.

In follow-up to my previous 81 letters to you regarding this ongoing crisis situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 19 November 2001 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-

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S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; and A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you on 19 November, 12 more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs, including the martyrs mentioned above, are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 777. At the same time, the number of Palestinians injured, many critically, by the occupying forces, also continues to rise.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 19 November 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Tuesday, 20 November 2001 through Sunday, 25 November 2001)

Tuesday, 20 November 2001

1. Maher Jihad Tarek Deghles

Thursday, 22 November 2001

1. Mohammed Na'eem Abdel Karim Al-Astal (13 years old)
2. Akram Na'eem Abdel Karim Al-Astal (6 years old)
3. Anis Idrees Mohammed Al-Astal (10 years old)
4. Omar Idrees Mohammed Al-Astal (12 years old)
5. Mohammed Sultan Mohammed Al-Astal (11 years old)

Friday, 23 November 2001

1. Wael Ali Abu Radwan (15 years old)
2. Mahmoud Abu Hanoud
3. Ayman Rasheed Hashayka
4. Mamoun Rasheed Hashayka
5. Ahmed Mohammed Ali Hinawi

Sunday, 25 November 2001

1. Kifah Khaled Ebeid (12 years old)

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 777.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

On 12 November 2001 Israeli military aircraft overflew the South and Damur areas at high and medium altitudes, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1003 and 1224 hours on 13 November 2001 Israeli military aircraft overflew the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at high altitudes. Between 1145 and 1200 they overflew the Sarafand, Sidon, Beirut and Shikka areas at high and medium altitudes, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1021 and 1140 hours on 14 November 2001 two Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea off Shikka, circling over the Shikka area. One military aircraft then returned and from 1935 to 2225 hours overflew the town of Naqurah heading north and circled over the coast between Tyre and Na`imah, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1145 and 1200 hours on 15 November 2001 an Israeli military aircraft overflew Naqurah heading towards Beirut, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1100 and 1120 hours on 16 November 2001 four Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea heading towards Shikka, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1125 and 1158 hours on 18 November 2001 two Israeli military aircraft overflew the sea west of Naqurah at a distance of five miles from the coast heading north and circled between Beirut and Shikka, breaking the sound barrier, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1136 and 1156 hours on the same day Israeli military aircraft overflew the UNIFIL area of operation in the South, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

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Between 1000 and 1105 hours on 19 November 2001 two Israeli military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area heading north and circled over the Shikka and Beirut areas, the mountains and the South. Two aircraft also overflew the Shab'a area heading north, breaking the sound barrier, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1756 and 1757 hours on 20 November 2001 an Israeli military aircraft overflew the UNIFIL area of operation, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

The Israeli aerial violations indicated above confirm that Israel is continuing to provoke and commit aggression against Lebanon. They are in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty, and they pose a threat to security and stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmouri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative